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Opere Italiane. I.: *Dialoghi metafisici.* GIORDANO BRUNO. Edited with notes by Giovanni Gentile. Bari: Laterza & Sons. 1907. Pp. xxii + 420.

This volume is the latest contribution to the admirable series of Italian editions of philosophical classics which Croce and Gentile are preparing. While primarily intended for their fellow countrymen, no doubt, the editors probably feel that this particular work will find its way into many foreign bookshelves; for it is the only accessible and up-to-date edition of Bruno's important writings. The old edition of Wagner's is difficult to get and not critical in the modern sense. English and American readers probably resort most frequently, for ordinary purposes, to Lasson's translations in Kirchmann's 'Library.' But Gentile's new edition is so superior in many respects to all preceding ones that it can not fail to become the standard.

A casual examination is enough to reveal three invaluable features; modernized Italian spelling, elaborate cross references and interesting and apparently extensive historical notes. One of the most trying tasks involved in editing Bruno is that of tracing the origins of his highly eclectic thoughts. Gentile has done much in this direction, though how successfully only a long, detailed inspection could show.

The present volume contains the three great metaphysical dialogues; 'La Cena de le Ceneri,' 'De la Causa, Principio e Uno,' and 'De l'Infinito, Universo, e Mondi.' The second volume will contain the moral dialogues. Typographically the book leaves nothing to be desired.

WALTER B. PITKIN.

NEW YORK CITY.

A Study of the Affective Qualities. SAMUEL P. HAYES. *The American Journal of Psychology,* July, 1906. Pp. 358–393.

This report of Mr. Hayes from an investigation carried on in the psychological laboratory of Cornell University is of decided interest to those students of the psychology of feeling who have followed the Titchener-Wundt discussion and controversy. In this controversy one sees that the very status of the affective element in consciousness—or, perhaps, we had better say, in experience—is undetermined or willfully fixed. Here one finds, however, a clear-cut issue. Here masters of the experimental method in psychology are in fundamental disagreement. Here, also, it seems that one's epistemological, or at least one's individual, presuppositions agree suspiciously well with one's experimental results. Münsterberg, Wundt and Titchener differ quite essentially on this subject of feeling. Reported results from their laboratories differ quite as much. Johnston's experimental study reported from the Harvard Psychological Laboratory[1] suggests strongly that a psychological theory and explanation of the feelings must be some sort of elaboration of Münsterberg's action theory. On the other hand, the bulk of the experimentation relating to the elemental character of our affective consciousness, carried on in Ger-

[1] Volume II. of the 'Harvard Psychological Studies.'